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pointingly hesitating and negative. The chief themes for which the reader looks viz., the evolution of capital instruments, profits of promoting and financing, effects of the tariff, influence of the combination upon legislation, prices, and labor, are either not presented at all or else presented with no definite and forceful conclusions. There is, however, in the monograph abundance of material upon certain aspects of the subject, and the purpose, to present a study of an industry, which taken with other like studies, may provide the basis for a comprehensive policy of control of combinations, is laudable.<sup>3</sup>

**Wallas, G.** *Human Nature in Politics*. Pp. xvi, 302. Price, 6d. London: A. Constable & Co., 1908.

**Westermarck, E.** *The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas*. Vol. ii. Pp. xv, 852. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908. Reserved for later notice.

**Wassam, Clarence W.** *The Salary Loan Business in New York City*. Pp. 143. Price, 75 cents. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1908.

This first publication of the Russell Sage Foundation, with extracts from an unpublished report by Dr. Frank Julian Warne, is announced as "part of a larger study of fiscal agencies that seem to exploit the necessities of the poor." It begins with a discussion of the nature of the salary loan transaction and the reasons for it, and then takes up successively the volume of business done in New York, the charges, the expenses and estimated profits, the business methods used, the relation of loan companies to the law, the effects of the business on the borrower, and proposed remedies for the evils disclosed. The last third of the book contains a series of appendices giving copies of the documents used by the companies, the laws of various states regulating the assignment of wages, and a proposed law for the State of New York. Some of the results of the business here disclosed are startling in their injustice to the borrower; they are discussed by the author with admirable restraint. The book is full of information for those who are interested to learn just how this species of petty robbery works.

**Zizek, F.** *Statistischen Mittelwerte*. Pp. 444. Price, 9m. Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1908.

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#### REVIEWS.

**Baker, R. S.** *Following the Color Line*. Pp. xii, 314. Price, \$2.00. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1908.

The author's articles bearing on the Negro problem published since 1904, one in McClure's Magazine, the balance in the American Magazine, have attracted wide attention. These articles are now gathered in book form. The result is the best book yet written for the general reader, describing the

<sup>3</sup>Contributed by Professor Edward D. Jones.  
(466)

actual present situation of the Negro, and the problems growing out of the presence in a white civilization. The author has sought to present to the ordinary reader the things he has seen and heard in his travels. In this he has been very successful and the book is very readable. He does not hesitate to describe things both good and bad, but he is never drawn into extreme statements of opinion. His attitude is that of a careful observer, his style that of a trained journalist. Mr. Baker has evidently read much of the best literature on the subject, yet he seldom refers to any other studies and gives no bibliography. Naturally many people will not agree with various conclusions, but it is evident that the author has tried to be fair.

The work is divided into three parts. I, *The Negro in the South* (five chapters, 129 pages); II, *The Negro in the North* (two chapters, 28 pages); III, *The Negro in the Nation* (seven chapters, 157 pages). Mr. Baker insists that the problems growing out of the presence of the Negro are national problems, having varied local aspects.

The book begins with a description of the Atlanta riot and the measures of co-operation resulting therefrom. The Southern Negro and his life both in the city and the country are described. Here Mr. Baker gives unstinted praise to the Southern white man. Too little attention is given to the Negro in the North perhaps. In the third part the discussion touches both sections of the country. The significance of the newer political growth of the South is shown. So too, the disastrous result of teaching a generation that law can be safely ignored, is brought out. Race prejudice grows, the author believes, out of natural racial repulsion and jealousy because of competition. It thrives in ignorance. Only broad toleration, respect for the development of fellow man, can overcome it. Much is now charged to the Negro, as a Negro, which should be charged to the Negro as an ignorant and untrained man. The book has a good tone. The author is not a pessimist. The illustrations are numerous and excellent. Altogether it is a book to be read with profit, even though no specially new conclusions are reached.

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**Bentley, A. F.** *The Process of Government.* Pp. xv, 501. Price, \$3.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1908.

This interesting and comprehensive volume is very indicative of a changed attitude towards the study of social institutions. The question the student should ask is, "How," not "Why," men have constructed their societies? Von Jhering fails precisely at this point. No one has full understanding of the conditions under which men have acted. Sociology will become an established science only when the conditions are absorbed into the action.

Social changes are the results of new opportunities—are not changes in character. This age condemns the cruelties of other ages, but practises other forms itself. We cannot explain the changes in terms of human nature nor